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BULLETIN OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

Report of the President
OF THE
University of Kentucky
TO THE
Governor and General Assembly
OF THE
Commonwealth of Kentucky

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No. 1

STATEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

To the Governor and General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Gentlemen:

In my first report to you regarding the needs and requirements of the University I shall be as brief as possible. The statement of departments, the nature and character of the work offered in them and their various needs, have been set forth in the Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. It will not be necessary, therefore, to go into a detailed discussion of the work which the University has been carrying on. This report in consequence will be limited to a presentation of the financial requirements of the University and a statement of its stewardship during the past two years.

How the University of Kentucky Is Organized

The University of Kentucky is organized in a college of arts and science, a college of agriculture, a college of law, a college of engineering, an experiment station and an extension division. It offers numerous courses in the fields of language, literature, the arts and sciences, including agriculture, domestic science, chemistry, physics, etc. Through the medium of the extension division, the latest information on agriculture and domestic science is carried to the people by specialists and county agents.

The wisdom of establishing a state university as the crown of the public school system has been accepted in the United States as a necessary part of public policy.

A modern Commonwealth requires leaders, teachers, farmers, business men, lawyers, doctors and an intelligent electorate. The sources from which these can come must be in the main through the medium of schools and colleges in the Commonwealth. Consequently, the maintenance of the University on a high standard of efficiency with sufficient funds appears to be an essential of progress.

A University Defined

If I were to ask what is the one specific thing above everything else that marks such states as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, the answer would be undoubtedly the State University. What the universities of these states have done in the way of advancing the interest and intelligence of their people can be done and ought to be done in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

A university should teach everything under the sun, and the people of the state ought to be able to get anything they want in the way of information and instruction from their state university. In fact a university keeps the beacon light of learning and civilization burning; it attempts to maintain instruction, to carry on research and investigation, to gather together in libraries and museums, the books and other evidences of national progress, and to carry its knowledge to people beyond its walls.

The work of teaching, both in and outside the university, rests upon constant investigation and research. The men and women of its staff must have in libraries, laboratories and field demonstrations the means of keeping abreast of the times if students and people are to have the best.

The Requirements of the University

The University of Kentucky is fifty-eight years old. Its early history is well known to the people of the State. As it is now constituted it is sadly in need of more funds for the betterment of its equipment, and for the maintenance and extension of its instruction and research. A great Commonwealth like Kentucky cannot afford to be outdistanced by its neighbors in education or in any other respect. Its University stands today waiting for the word to go ahead. Limited funds, limited equipment, and limited staff hold it back.

Specific Statement of Needs

At this point I may indicate more specifically what those needs are. For the sake of convenience they may be divided into two groups: (1) Organization, (2) Funds.

1. ORGANIZATION

The first step in the reorganization of the University was the survey and the report of the investigating committee. This work was completed in June, 1917, and was thoroughgoing and fearless in its recommendations. Since then steady progress has been made. A president has been called and is now in charge, a constitution and regulations for the government of the University have been adopted, and a dean of the Agricultural College and director of the Experiment Station appointed. Progress is being made on the rearrangement and modification of the accounting system of the University. In other words, the University is on its way to the reorganization provided for in the survey made last year.

2. FUNDS

Nothing can be done in the long run without funds, therefore this part is the gist of the whole problem. The needs of funds may be divided into two parts: (a) those required for permanent improvements and (b) those needed for current every-day expenses.

(a) Permanent Improvements

(1) Heating Plant. Experience has shown that the heating plants belonging to the University are inadequate to meet the requirements. The operation of these plants, nine in number, is uneconomical in every way, and even at that, do not heat the buildings. The result is that the University faces heavy fuel costs, high labor expense and cannot provide for its own lighting, now costing approximately \$4,000 annually.

(2) Other Buildings. There is no end to this part of the problem, but the number of buildings now required may be briefly enumerated: (a) additional wings for the uncom-

pleted chemistry building; (b) completion of the agricultural building, begun in 1906; (c) shops for engineering; (d) a stock judging pavilion; (e) a building for farm mechanics; (f) a new stock room for the library; and (g) a chapel and administration building.

(3) Permanent Repairs. The buildings and grounds of the University are in poor repair. The buildings require much to be done to them. There is wanted painting, repairs to roofs, to floors, to doors and to other parts of the plant. The dormitories are now unsanitary and uncomfortable; many of the buildings, including the dormitories, lack satisfactory lavatories and toilets, and at least half of the buildings have no concrete floors in their basements, thus preventing their use to the best advantage.

(b) Current Expenses

Every one of the colleges is badly handicapped by the lack of money for current expenses. The Agricultural College has no department of farm mechanics; its work in agronomy and other departments is limited on account of inadequate funds, and other instances might be mentioned showing the same situation. In the college of Liberal Arts and Science, there is a similar need, the salaries are low and the amounts allotted to the different departments for the purchase of books and supplies are exceedingly meagre. Moreover, the college of Liberal Arts and Science has no department of business in which young men can be prepared to meet the requirements of modern industry. The courses in education are limited because there is not a large enough staff to provide what is now required by a modern school of education. Nor is there any department of music, which in these days has come to be recognized as an important element in the life of the people. There is no department of art and design which could offer work closely associated with domestic science and materially assist in helping the young women of the University and those who come to it in securing better ideas of home decoration, preparation of clothes, and the general requirements of living. In the

field of psychology the University offers limited courses. It is now recognized that strikes, problems of municipal affairs and even the conduct of the business of a community require thorough knowledge of the psychology of individuals and of groups. Here again the University has really no means of providing such education. The Engineering College of the University has been doing for some years a very good type of instruction. Its equipment is obsolete in many respects and the building which it now occupies insufficient to meet its needs.

This state is progressing rapidly along industrial lines. There are vast beds of clay and the manufacturers developing them should have the advantage of constant experimental work in ceramics to help them in working out this great industry. In the department of mines and metallurgy, this work should be developed. Nothing can be done without additional funds. More ought to be done for coal mining, lumbering and good roads. In fact the University could be of vast assistance if money were at hand to inaugurate the additional work.

When one turns to the Experiment Station the situation there is more hopeful. The Experiment Station has funds sufficient to meet its needs, but under present conditions a considerable amount of those funds is diverted to the maintenance of instruction in agriculture, and to the meeting of the expenses of administration. The Experiment Station is called upon to carry on investigations in agriculture, to test good seed and to enforce the law relative to it. No appropriation exists for that purpose and some provision should be made at this session.

A similar statement applies to the work done in the manufacture of the hog cholera serum. The interruption of this work a few years ago left a deficit that now amounts to \$23,504. Little by little the station is making this up, though the addition to this work will increase the expense attached to it. The extension division has enlarged its functions under the federal law and to meet the amounts which have been appropriated from time to time by the government, the state must provide

\$62,000.00 annually. So that here again is a requirement which should be met by the present legislature. The amounts needed under this second head of current expenses are \$100,000.00 annually, in addition to the sums already appropriated.

The Summary of Needs

I. Permanent Improvements

1. To Building Program—

(a) Heating plant	\$200,000
(b) To additions to chemistry and agricultural buildings..	100,000
(c) Library stack room	30,000
(d) Stock judging pavilion	25,000
(e) Farm mechanics building	15,000
(f) Engineering shops and good road laboratories	50,000
Total	\$420,000

2. Permanent Repairs—

(a) Enlargement of chapel	\$ 6,000
(b) Repairs old dormitory	10,000
(c) Repairs new dormitory	8,000
(d) Painting buildings	5,000
(e) Plumbing and toilets	5,000
(f) Concrete floors in basements	5,000
(g) Patterson Hall—repairs and betterments	10,000
(h) Installment of telephone system.....	2,500
(i) Repairs to commons—girls' gymnasium	10,000

Total\$ 61,500

Total permanent improvements\$481,500

II. Annual Current Expenses

(a) Maintenance of property, grounds and buildings.....	\$ 10,000
(b) To summer session	5,000
(c) To increase expenditures of departments, including military instruction	25,000
(d) To new departments	30,000
1. Ceramics and clays	
2. Business courses	
3. Music, art and design	
4. Additional agricultural instruction	
5. Military instruction required by government	
(e) To library maintenance	5,000
(f) To new books in departments	5,000
(g) To meet requirements in Smith-Hughes bill.....	10,000
(h) New apparatus and equipment for departments.....	15,000
 Total	\$105,000

III. Extension

To meet Smith-Lever funds	\$ 62,000
Seed inspection law	3,000
 Total	\$ 65,000

The Financial Statement of the University

The financial report of the University is divided into three parts. Those that relate to teaching, to experiment station work and to extension. The first report is called the general fund, the second the experiment station fund, and the third the extension division fund. The support of the teaching work of the University is meagre in view of the subjects covered and the number of students. Not only does the teaching of the college of Liberal Arts and Science, the College of Law, the Engineering schools, but the teaching work in agriculture fall upon this fund. Judged from the support given neighboring universities, our University is in poverty. The conditions under which the teaching is done in small staffs, meagre supplies of books and instruments, underpaid instructors, all corroborate this statement. Moreover, the amount available is practically stationary, leaving the teaching work of the University to

flounder in despair and to cause downright discouragement of teachers, which is gradually transferred to the student. This part of the finances is also called upon to pay coal bills, janitor hire, repairs and administration costs, still further reducing the amount available for instruction.

1. GENERAL FUND

Income	1915-16.	1916-17.
Federal appropriation for engineering....	\$ 42,750.	42,750.
State appropriation	87,000.	87,000.
State $\frac{1}{2}$ cent tax	57,171.05	58,680.94
General education board	3,000.	3,000.
Agricultural extension fund.....	6,094.84	5,000.
Interest on bonds	8,644.50	8,644.50
Student fees	14,198.69†	13,314.81†
Miscellaneous	371.77	421.49
Total	\$219,230.85	\$218,811.74*
Expenditures		
	\$224,296.84	\$221,980.83
Overdraft	5,065.98	3,068.99*

2. THE EXPERIMENT STATION FUND

Balance Carried Over

Income	1915-16.	1916-17.
State appropriation	\$ 53,005.31	\$ 52,723.43
Food and drug	18,124.48	29,767.49
Feed fees	24,027.75	27,692.85
Fertilizer fees	34,362.53	40,992.50
Farm sales	17,281.19	23,187.29
Hog cholera serum	38,959.36	32,805.48
Miscellaneous	526.96	62.50
Balance	47,516.19	19,610.72
Total	\$233,803.82	\$226,842.26

†Includes student activities such as athletics, lectures, etc.

*This includes \$11,384.31 insurance paid in advance.

Expenditures	1915-16.	1916-17.
General administrative work	\$ 53,005.31	\$ 52,723.43
Food and drug work	18,124.48	29,767.49
Feed control	24,216.13	18,196.70
Fertilizer control	40,591.95	51,673.64†
Farm sales	19,305.52	15,633.15
Hog cholera work	58,693.31	37,509.72
Miscellaneous	256.40	512.50
Balance	19,610.72	20,825.63
Total	\$233,803.82	\$226,842.26

In addition the experiment station fund received under the federal Hatch and Adams acts the sums of \$30,000 annually. These amounts are available for investigation only.

EXTENSION FUNDS

Income	1915-16.	1916-17.
Federal Smith-Lever	\$ 31,088.00	\$ 48,661.65
State Smith-Lever	21,088.00	38,661.65
State appropriation	1,080.00	2,546.12
County appropriation	12,727.00	33,000.00
Other funds	7,605.00	7,000.00
U. S. D. A. farm dem.	45,000.00	40,000.00
Bureau of An. Ind.	3,300.00	3,300.00
Bureau of Markets		1,000.00
Total	\$121,888.00	\$171,623.30

Expenditures		
Salaries	\$105,996.40	\$143,365.41
Travel	6,996.46	12,834.81
Printing, labor, postage, etc.	6,854.90	5,562.08
Balance	2,040.24	9,861.00
Total	\$121,888.00	\$171,623.30

†\$20,000 appropriated for building.

Summary

What is needed for the University for the next two years may be summarized briefly.

It was pointed out that in permanent improvements the University must have funds to put the present plant in an efficient condition. To place the University plant in good condition would require the erection of a heating plant at a probable cost of about \$200,000.00. The necessary repairs referred to above in the way of putting buildings in good condition and providing satisfactory sanitary conditions, would necessitate the expenditure of \$61,500.00. The current expense requirements necessitate, in addition to the present income of the University, not less than \$105,000.00 annually, and to this amount should be added the requirements of the extension department to the extent of \$62,000.00 annually. The total of these obligations brings the amount to \$821,500 for the biennial period. Of this sum \$481,500 would be permanent investment and need not be renewed at another meeting of the legislature.

Conclusion

I have purposely refrained from discussing the war situation and the part the University plays in it. The conduct of war in these days is by (a) increased intelligence of trained men, (b) the mobilization of agricultural resources, (c) and by the development of engineering capacity. The University is doing a really large work in these directions. Shall it go on and do as much and possibly more?

To close this report without calling attention to the part the University has played in this war would be to pass a record of which every Kentuckian should be proud. Five hundred alumni and students are now in the National Army. Every day the government is asking for more men from the University and at the same time calling for additional instruction, so that men may be prepared for service. Captain Royden, the commandant, feels that he should have \$9,000 with which to meet

the calls now made by the federal government on the University.

In conclusion may I say that it shall be my purpose at all times to give all the information I possibly can concerning the University and its needs, and to place before the legislature the entire situation. As to what the legislature can or may do under the circumstances must rest necessarily with it, but my obligation and duty to the Commonwealth are discharged in presenting to you the facts which are contained within this report.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK L. McVEY, President.

Lexington, Ky., January 9, 1918.



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